

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE					<i>Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188</i>	
The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Department of Defense, Executive Services and Communications Directorate (0704-0188). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.						
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION.						
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 11-09-2014		2. REPORT TYPE Journal Article			3. DATES COVERED (From - To)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE HYCOM High-resolution Eddyding Simulations				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
				5b. GRANT NUMBER		
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER 0602435N		
6. AUTHOR(S) Eric Shassignet, James G. Richman, E. Joseph Metzger, Xiaobiao Xu, Patrick Hogan, Brian Arbic, Alan Wallcraft				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER 73-8677-02-5		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Naval Research Laboratory Oceanography Division Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-5004					8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER NRL/JA/7320-14-2202	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Office of Naval Research One Liberty Center 875 North Randolph Street, Suite 1425 Arlington, VA 22203-1995					10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) ONR	
					11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution is unlimited.						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES						
14. ABSTRACT Over the past 15 years, a broad partnership of institutions has collaborated on developing and demonstrating the performance and application of eddy-resolving, real-time global and basin-scale ocean prediction systems using the HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM). This paper is intended to briefly summarise the current status of global high resolution eddy-rich or "eddyding" HYCOM simulations and their relevance to high resolution coupled oceanatmosphere- ice climate simulations. In this context, eddyrich or "eddyding" HYCOM simulations and their relevance to high resolution coupled oceanatmosphere-ice climate simulations. In this context, eddyrich or "eddyding" means that the numerical simulations are eddy-resolving over most of the domain and include an energetic mesoscale eddy field.						
15. SUBJECT TERMS HYCOM, eddy-resolving, ocean reanalysis, ESPC						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UU	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 04	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON James G Richman	
a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code) (228) 688-4933	

Reset

PUBLICATION OR PRESENTATION RELEASE REQUEST

Pubkey: 9262

NRLINST 5600.2

14-1231-2547

Ref: (a) NRL Instruction 5600.2 (b) NRL Instruction 5510.40D	() Abstract only, published () Book () Conference Proceedings (refereed)	() Abstract only, not published () Book chapter () Conference Proceedings (not refereed)	STRN <u>NRLWA7320-14-2202</u>
Encl: (1) Two copies of subject paper (or abstract)	() Invited speaker (X) Journal article (refereed) () Oral Presentation, published () Other, explain	() Multimedia report () Journal article (not refereed) () Oral Presentation, not published	Route Sheet No. <u>7320/</u> Job Order No. <u>73-8677-03-5</u> Classification <u>6.2 U</u> Sponsor <u>ONR</u> approval obtained <u>yes</u> <u>X</u> no

Title of Paper or Presentation
 YCOM High-resolution Eddying Simulations

Author(s) Name(s) (First, MI, Last), Code, Affiliation if not NRL

Eric Chassignet Florida State University James G Richman 7323 E. Joseph Metzger 7323 Xiaobiao XU Florida State Univ. Patrick J. Hogan 7323
 Brian Arblin Univ. of Michigan Alan J. Wallcraft 7323

is intended to offer this paper to the

(Name of Conference)

(Date, Place and Classification of Conference)

and/or for publication in CLIVAR Exchanges Newsletter, Unclassified

(Name and Classification of Publication)

(Name of Publisher)

After presentation or publication, pertinent publication/presentation data will be entered in the publications data base, in accordance with reference (a).

Is the opinion of the author that the subject paper (is) (is not X) classified, in accordance with reference (b).

Does this paper does not violate any disclosure of trade secrets or suggestions of outside individuals or concerns which have been communicated to the Laboratory in confidence. This paper (does) (does not X) contain any militarily critical technology.
 Does this subject paper (has) (has never X) been incorporated in an official NRL Report.

James G Richman, 7323
 Name and Code (Principal Author)

(Signature)

CODE	SIGNATURE	DATE	COMMENTS
Author(s) <u>Richman</u>	<u>James R</u>	<u>6/23/14</u>	Need by <u>08 July 14</u>
			Publicly accessible sources used for this publication
Section Head <u>Hogan</u>	<u>Patrick J Hogan</u>	<u>6/26/14</u>	This is a Final Security Review. Any changes made in the document after approved by Code 1231,
Branch Head <u>Regg A. Jacobs, 7320</u>	<u>Regg A Jacobs</u>	<u>6/26/14</u>	1. Review of the Security Review. 2. To the best knowledge of this Division, the subject matter of this paper (has <u> </u>) (has never <u>X</u>) been classified.
Division Head <u>with H. Preller, 7300</u>	<u>James H. Preller</u>	<u>6/26/14</u>	1. Paper or abstract was released. 2. A copy is filed in this office.
Security Code <u>1231</u>	<u>James G Richman</u>	<u>7/30/14</u>	
Office of Counsel Code <u>1008.3</u>	<u>James G Richman</u>	<u>8-5-2014</u>	
DOR/Director NCST <u>E. R. Franchi, 7000</u>	<u>James G Richman</u>		
Public Affairs (Unclassified/limited Only), Code <u>7030.4</u>	<u>Shannon Mewis</u>	<u>8-5-14</u>	
Division, Code			
Author, Code			

NRL 5511/8 (Rev. 12-98) (e)

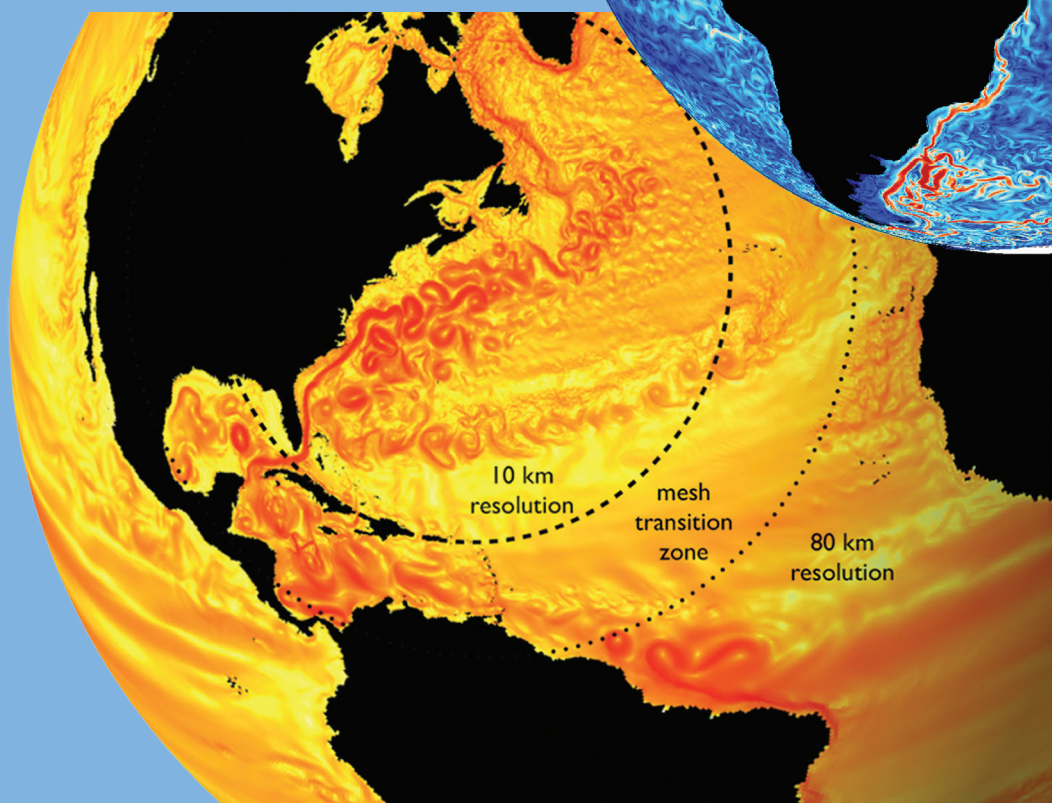
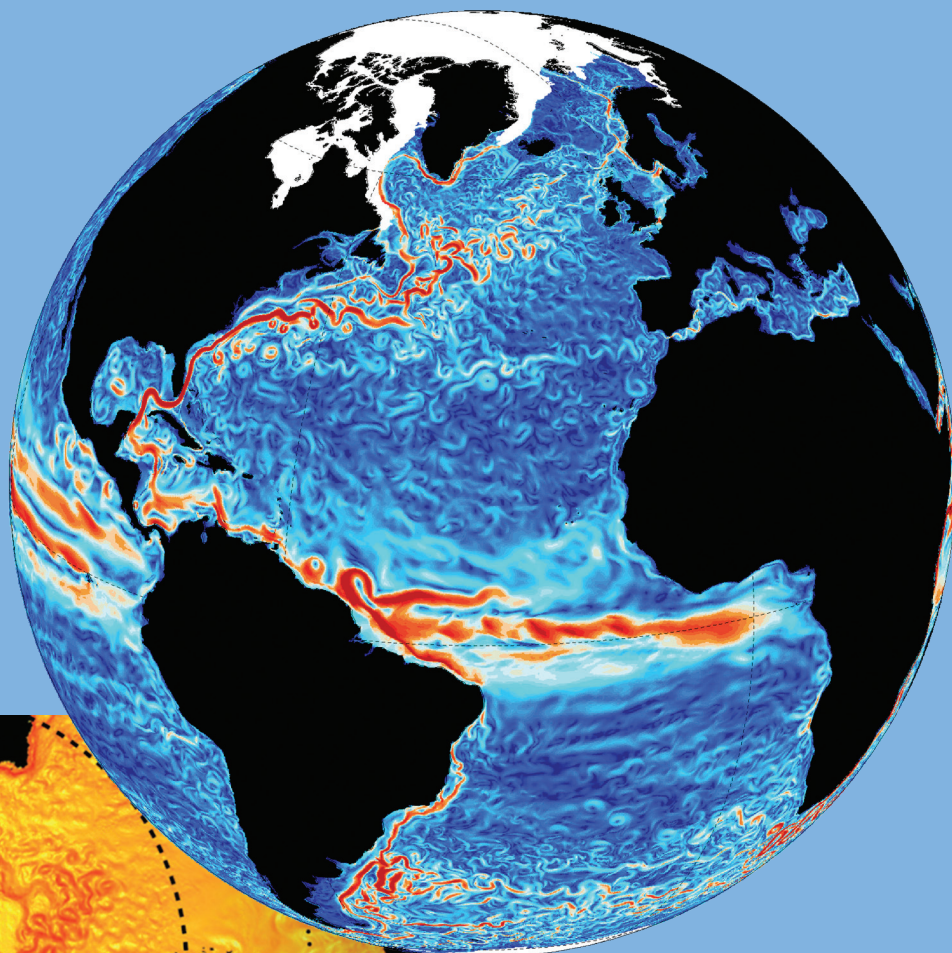
THIS FORM CANCELS AND SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS



Exchanges

No.65 (Vol 19 No.2) July 2014

Special Issue: High Resolution Ocean Climate Modelling



CLIVAR Ocean & Climate: Variability, Predictability and Change is the World Climate Research Programme's (WCRP) project on ocean-atmosphere interactions.

WCRP is sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization, the International Council for Science and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.

WCRP
World Climate Research Programme



ICSU
International Council for Science

HYCOM high-resolution eddy simulations

Eric P. Chassignet¹, James G. Richman²,
E. Joseph Metzger², Xiaobiao Xu¹,
Patrick G. Hogan², Brian K. Arbic³,
and Alan J. Wallcraft²

- 1 Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, USA
- 2 Oceanography Division, Naval Research Laboratory (NRL-SSC), Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, USA
- 3 Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Corresponding author: echassignet@fsu.edu

1. Introduction

Over the past 15 years, a broad partnership of institutions has collaborated on developing and demonstrating the performance and application of eddy-resolving, real-time global and basin-scale ocean prediction systems using the HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM). This paper is intended to briefly summarise the current status of global high resolution eddy-rich or “eddy” HYCOM simulations and their relevance to high resolution coupled ocean-atmosphere-ice climate simulations. In this context, eddy-rich or “eddy” means that the numerical simulations are eddy-resolving over most of the domain and include an energetic mesoscale eddy field.

None of three main vertical coordinates currently in use (level, isopycnal, or terrain-following) provides universal utility (Griffies et al., 2000; Chassignet et al., 2006), and hybrid approaches have been developed in an attempt to combine the advantages of different types of vertical coordinates in optimally simulating the ocean. The term “hybrid vertical coordinates” can mean different things to different people: it can be a linear combination of two or more conventional coordinates or it can be truly generalised, i.e., aiming to mimic different types of coordinates in different regions of a model domain (Bleck, 2002; Adcroft and Hallberg, 2006). The hybrid or generalised coordinate ocean models that have much in common with isopycnal models are POSEIDON (Schopf and Lough, 1995) and HYCOM (Bleck, 2002; Chassignet et al., 2003; Halliwell, 2004). Other generalised vertical coordinate models currently under development are the Model for Prediction Across Scales (MPAS; Ringler et al., 2013) and MOM6 (<http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/ocean-model>). The default configuration of HYCOM is isopycnic in the open stratified ocean, but makes a dynamically smooth transition to terrain-

following coordinates in shallow coastal regions and to fixed pressure-level coordinates in the surface mixed layer and/or unstratified seas. In doing so, the model takes advantage of the different coordinate types in optimally simulating coastal and open-ocean circulation features.

2. Global HYCOM high-resolution eddy simulations

Much of the impetus for integrating high-resolution eddy global numerical simulations comes from the US Navy’s interest in advanced global ocean nowcasting/forecasting systems (Metzger et al., 2014a). Within the framework of the multinational Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) and under the sponsorship of the National Ocean Partnership Program (NOPP), a broad-based partnership of institutions participated in the development of high resolution data assimilation systems (Chassignet et al., 2009) that were eventually transitioned for operational use by the U.S. Navy at the Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO), Stennis Space Center, MS, and by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) at the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), Washington, D.C. The current operational global ocean forecast system at NAVOCEANO is referred to as the Global Ocean Forecast System 3.0 (GOFS 3.0). It will be upgraded to GOFS 3.1 in the summer of 2014 to include 3D Variational (3D-VAR) data assimilation methodology, increased vertical resolution in the upper ocean, and two-way coupling to the Los Alamos sea ice model (CICE - Hunke and Lipscomb, 2008). The current HYCOM GOFS configuration has an equatorial resolution of 0.08° ($1/12.5^\circ$ or ~ 9 km near the equator, ~ 7 km at mid-latitudes, and ~ 3.5 km near the North Pole). The horizontal resolution will be increased in 2017 to 0.04° (~ 3.5 km at mid-latitudes) with the addition of tidal forcing (see paper by Arbic et al. 2014, this Issue).

The impact of going to $1/25^\circ$ horizontal resolution was assessed by Thoppil et al. (2011) who compared the modelled eddy kinetic energy (EKE) with long-term observations from surface drifters, geostrophic currents from satellite altimetry, subsurface floats and deep current meter moorings. Adequately representing mesoscale eddies is key to simulating the mean circulation since the surface and abyssal ocean circulation are strongly coupled through the energy cascades that vertically redistribute the energy and vorticity throughout the entire water column. Although the present generation of eddy-resolving global OGCMs at $1/10^\circ$ resolve the dominant eddy scale, at this resolution the models significantly underestimate the EKE in the abyssal ocean (i.e., depths greater than 3000 m) (Scott et al., 2010). The $1/12.5^\circ$ HYCOM is deficient in EKE in both the upper and abyssal ocean by $\sim 21\%$ and $\sim 24\%$ respectively compared to surface drifting buoys and deep current meters. Increasing the model resolution to $1/25^\circ$ significantly increases the surface and the abyssal EKE to levels consistent with the observations, and clearly demonstrates the need for better representation of upper ocean EKE as a prerequisite for strong eddy-driven abyssal circulation.

Because of the large heat and freshwater transports and interaction with the atmosphere, the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) plays a fundamental role in establishing the mean state and variability of the Earth’s climate. Xu et al. (2014) analysed an interannual $1/12.5^\circ$ global HYCOM simulation forced with the three-hourly, 0.5° Navy Operational Global Atmospheric Prediction System (NOGAPS, Rosmond et al., 2002) to investigate

the driving mechanisms behind the variability of the AMOC transport during 2004-2012. The model results are in very good agreement with the RAPID observations at 26.5°N (see Smeed et al. (2014) for the latest results). This is true not only for the total AMOC transports, but also for its components (the Florida Current, the mid-ocean, and Ekman transports). The model simulates well the observed AMOC variability at 26.5°N on intraseasonal, seasonal, and interannual time scales, as well as the observed long-term decrease in the AMOC and the Florida Current transports (3 Sv over 2004-2012). At 41°N, however, the agreement between the model results and the Argo-based observations is mostly due to the Ekman transport and the geostrophic transport is approximately six months out of phase. Mielke et al. (2013) also found a similar phase shift in the seasonal variability of the geostrophic transport between the observations at 41°N and the global simulation of von Storch et al. (2012). This lack of agreement between models and observations suggest that either the models do not adequately represent the ocean dynamics at 41°N and/or the Argo floats are not able to sample adequately the AMOC variability at that latitude. Xu et al. (2014) show that both observations and model results exhibit higher AMOC variability on seasonal and shorter time scales than on interannual and longer time scales. On intraseasonal and interannual time scales, the AMOC variability is often coherent over a wide latitudinal range, but no overall consistent coherent pattern between the Equator and 70°N can be identified on any of these time scales (a,c). On seasonal time scales (Figure 1b), the AMOC variability exhibits two distinct coherent regimes north and south of 20°N, the boundary between the North Atlantic subtropical and tropical gyres, due to different wind stress patterns and variability in the tropics and subtropics. These results highlight the importance of the surface wind in driving the AMOC variability.

3. Reanalysis

The US Navy operational global ocean forecast GOFs model (Metzger et al., 2014) is driven by atmospheric fields from the Navy operational numerical weather prediction model, Navy Global Environmental Model (NAVGEN), and prior to 2013, NOGAPS. As with other operational models, the forecast systems are continually modified and improved. Thus, it is difficult to obtain a consistent evaluation of the

model performance over a long period of time. To address this issue, the Naval Research Laboratory has performed a reanalysis of the 1/12.5° global HYCOM forced by the NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR) fluxes (Saha et al., 2010, 2014) using the 3D-VAR data assimilation scheme of the Navy Coupled Ocean Data Assimilation (NCODA, Cummings, 2005; Cummings and Smedstad, 2013) for the period 1993 to 2012. The chosen time period spans the modern satellite altimeter era. The altimeter sea surface height (SSH) data provide the largest and most consistent set of observations to constrain the mesoscale eddy circulation in the model. The CFS Reanalysis ends in 2009, but the same model, CFSv2, was used operationally to extend the forcing data set to 2012. In addition to the HYCOM reanalysis, a twin simulation without data assimilation was performed. Over the reanalysis period, the observing system changed substantially. The number of satellite altimeters varied from two to four over the 20-year period and, after 2000, Argo began to provide an increasing number of vertical profiles of temperature and salinity in place of XBT temperature profiles.

The reanalysis was completed in February 2014. As noted by Thoppil et al. (2011), the 20-year CFSR non data assimilative simulation underestimates the EKE at all depths in the ocean compared to the historical surface drifters, geostrophic altimetric EKE, subsurface floats and deep current meters. Preliminary analyses show that data assimilation increases the EKE in both the surface and deep ocean by 10%. However, the reanalysis EKE is still weaker than the observed surface drifter EKE and deep current meter EKE by ~10%. Both the simulation and reanalysis reproduce the 2004-2012 observed AMOC variability. The observed AMOC from the RAPID array has a -0.40 Sv/year trend over the eight years, while the reanalysis and simulation have slightly weaker trends of -0.32 Sv/year and -0.26 Sv/year, respectively. However, none of these interannual trends are significant at the 95% confidence level. Over the 20-year (1993-2012) period, the trends in the AMOC are much weaker at -0.03 Sv/year for the reanalysis and -.14 Sv/year for the simulation. For the 20-year period, the reanalysis mean AMOC is slightly weaker, 19.4 Sv, than the non data assimilative simulation, 19.8 Sv. However, the variability of the AMOC in the reanalysis is greater than the simulation. For the RAPID array period, the reanalysis and simulation AMOC are larger than observed by 2.2 Sv for the reanalysis and 0.9 Sv for the non data assimilative simulation.

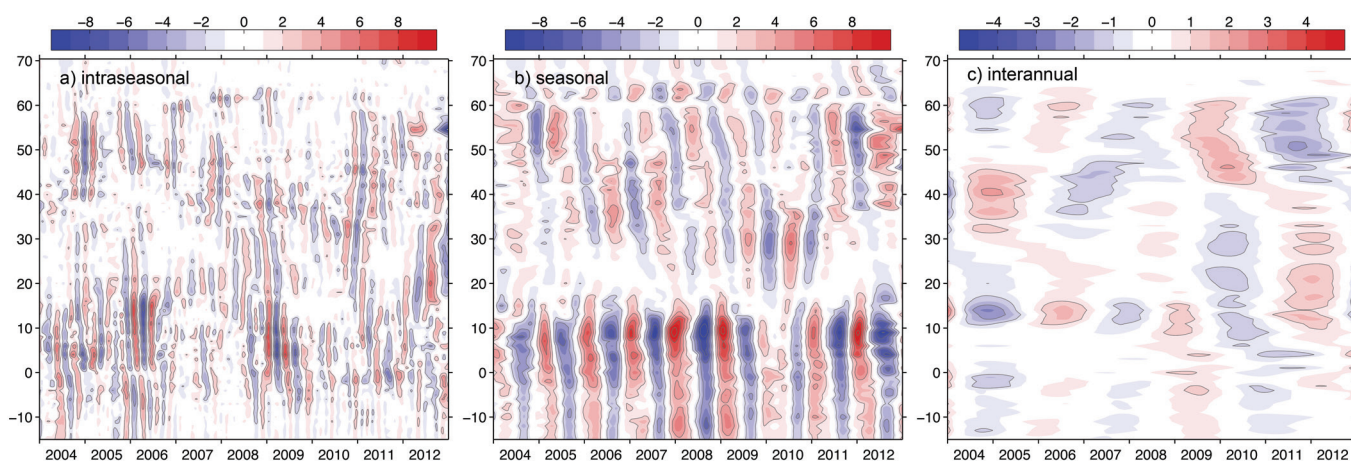


Figure 1. AMOC variability in the 1/12.5° global HYCOM as a function of time and latitude on a) intraseasonal, b) seasonal, and c) interannual time scales. (adapted from Xu et al., 2014).

4. Earth System Prediction Capability (ESPC) program

The Earth System Prediction Capability (ESPC) inter-agency program (Eleuterio and Sandgathe, 2012) was established in 2010 as a coordinated effort to improve collaboration across the sponsored environmental research and operational prediction communities in the US for the development and implementation of improved physical earth system prediction. The ultimate goal of ESPC is to create a high-resolution extended range, coupled atmosphere, ocean, wave, land, and ice to provide more accurate and longer range predictions at the weather-climate interface. The initial Operational Capability is targeted for 2018 (Metzger et al., 2014b) with the following individual components: HYCOM (ocean), WW3 (waves), NAVGEM (atmosphere), NAAPS (aerosol), NAVGEM-LSM (land), and CICE (ice). At that time, daily 10-day forecasts will be performed with a 41 layer 1/250 HYCOM, 70 level T639 (20 km) NAVGEM and 1/8° WW3. Weekly 30-day forecasts using a reduced resolution ocean and wave model and an ensemble of 90-day forecasts with reduced resolution atmosphere, ocean and wave models will also be performed. The component models will be coupled through a mediator layer using the Earth System Modeling Framework (ESMF)/National Unified Operational Prediction Capability (NUOPC) protocols.

For the air-sea momentum exchanges, the momentum flux will include the ocean surface velocity in the shear

across the surface, which was surmised by McClean et al. (2011) to improve the performance of the ocean model. Including the ocean shear in the momentum flux improves the penetration of the western boundary currents into the ocean basins, the distribution of EKE at the surface, and the size of the eddy driven recirculation gyres as shown in Figure 2. When using the traditional wind stress estimates from the numerical weather prediction models, the Gulf Stream and Kuroshio do not penetrate as far into the ocean as observed by surface drifters and the recirculation gyre does not extend far enough to the east. Including the ocean surface currents in the wind stress estimation increases the eastward penetration and size of the recirculation gyre. For the Agulhas, as it the case for many ocean models in that resolution range (McClean et al., 2011), too many Agulhas rings are generated that follow a northward pathway into the South Atlantic and the Agulhas Return Current eddies are too weak. Including the ocean shear in the wind stress reduces the number of Agulhas rings and widens their pathways into the South Atlantic and increases the strength and number of Agulhas Return Current eddies.

Preliminary tests of the fully coupled T359 NAVGEM, 1/12.5° HYCOM, and CICE have been performed for the DYNAMO (international experiment to study the initiation of the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)) intensive observation period of November 2011 and for the summer Arctic melt and Antarctic freeze period of July 2011. The 30-day forecasts of the stand-alone atmospheric model were unable to

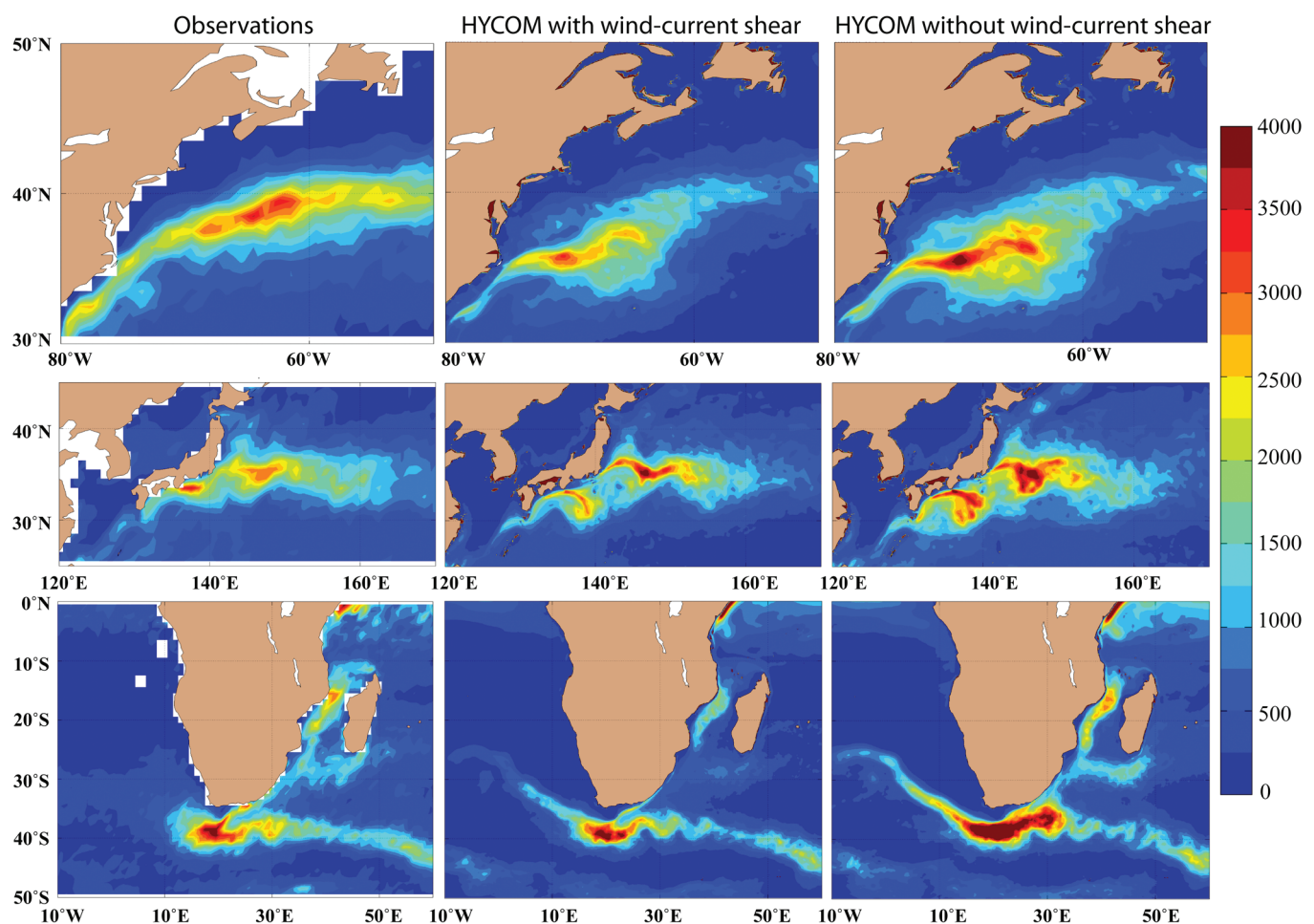


Figure 2. 5-year average surface eddy kinetic energy in cm^2s^{-2} from observations (left panels), 1/12.5° HYCOM simulation that includes the wind-current shear (centre panels), and 1/12.5° HYCOM simulation that does not include the wind-current shear (right panels). The panels from top to bottom show the western boundary current systems of the Gulf Stream, Kuroshio, and Agulhas Current, respectively.

reproduce the onset of the late November MJO, the eastward propagation of the MJO, and the observed tropical rainfall patterns. The ESPC coupled model, on the other hand, developed an MJO in late November, but the eastward propagation was too weak and significant differences in the rainfall patterns remained. For the ocean, the global sea surface temperature rms error between the coupled model and the standalone analysis remained below 1 °C for the 30-day period. Further testing with new convection schemes in the atmosphere are underway. Climate simulations at that resolution will not be feasible for the foreseeable future, but a great deal can be learned about the coupled model behaviour through these short-term experiments.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge support from the projects “Eddy Resolving Global Ocean Prediction including Tides” and “Earth System Prediction Capability” sponsored by the Office of Naval Research. The computer time was provided under a Department of Defense Challenge Project “Eddy Resolving Global Ocean Prediction including Tides.”

References

Adcroft, A., and R. Hallberg, 2006: On methods for solving the oceanic equations of motion in generalized vertical coordinates. *Ocean Modelling*, 11, 224–233.

Arbic, B. K., M. C. Buijsman, E. P. Chassignet, S. T. Garner, S. R. Jayne, E. J. Metzger, J. G. Richman, J. F. Shriver, P. G. Timko, D. S. Trossman, and A. J. Wallcraft, 2014: Inserting tides and topographic wave drag into high-resolution eddying simulations, *CLIVAR Exchanges*, 65, 30-33

Bleck, R., 2002: An oceanic general circulation model framed in hybrid isopycnal-Cartesian co-ordinates. *Ocean Modelling*, 37, 55–88.

Chassignet, E.P., L.T. Smith, G.R. Halliwell, and R. Bleck, 2003: North Atlantic simulations with the hybrid coordinate ocean model (HYCOM): Impact of the vertical coordinate choice, reference pressure, and thermobaricity. *J. Phys. Oceanogr.*, 33, 2504–2526.

Chassignet, E.P., H.E. Hurlburt, O.M. Smedstad, G.R. Halliwell, A.J. Wallcraft, E.J. Metzger, B.O. Blanton, C. Lozano, D.B. Rao, P.J. Hogan, and A. Srinivasan, 2006: Generalized vertical coordinates for eddy-resolving global and coastal ocean forecasts. *Oceanography*, 19(1), 20-31.

Chassignet, E.P., H.E. Hurlburt, E.J. Metzger, O.M. Smedstad, J. Cummings, G.R. Halliwell, Bleck, R. Baraille, A.J. Wallcraft, C. Lozano, H.L. Tolman, A. Srinivasan, S. Hankin, P. Cornillon, R. Weisberg, A. Barth, R. He, F. Werner, and J. Wilkin, 2009: U.S. GODAE: Global Ocean Prediction with the HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM). *Oceanography*, 22(2), 64-75.

Cummings, J. A., 2005: Operational multivariate ocean data assimilation. *Quart. J. Royal Meteor. Soc.*, 131, 3583-3604.

Cummings, J. A., and O. M. Smedstad, 2013: Variational data assimilation for the global ocean. In *Data Assimilation for Atmospheric, Oceanic and Hydrologic Applications (Vol II)*. S. K. Park and L. X, eds., Springer-Verlag, Berlin, pgs 303-343, doi:10.1007/978-3-642-35088-7-13.

Eleuterio, D.P., and S. Sandgathe, 2012: The Earth System Prediction Capability program. *Oceans*, 1-3, doi: 10.1109/OCEANS.2012.6404895.

Griffies, S.M., C. Böning, F.O. Bryan, E.P. Chassignet, R. Gerdes, H. Hasumi, A. Hirst, A.-M. Treguier, and D. Webb, 2000: Developments in ocean climate modelling. *Ocean Modelling*, 2, 461-480.

Halliwell, G. R., 2004: Evaluation of vertical coordinate and vertical mixing algorithms in the HYbrid-Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM). *Ocean Modelling*, 7(3), 285-322.

McCLean, J. L., and Coauthors, 2011: A prototype two-decade fully coupled fine-resolution CCSM simulation. *Ocean Modelling*, doi:10.1016/j.ocemod.2011.02.011.

Metzger, E. J., and Coauthors, 2014a: US Navy operational global ocean and Arctic ice prediction systems. *Oceanography*, 27(3), in press.

Metzger, E. J., J.D. Dykes, A.J. Wallcraft, and L.F. Smedstad, 2014b: Operational implementation design for the Earth System Prediction Capability (ESPC): A first look. *NRL Memo. Rpt.*, NRL/MR/7320-13-9498.

Mielke, C., E. Frajka-Williams, and J. Baehr, 2013: Observed and simulated variability of the AMOC at 26°N and 41°N. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, doi:10.1002/grl.50233.

Ringler, T.D., M. Petersen, R. Higdon, D. Jacobsen, P. Jones, and M. Maltrud, 2013: A multiresolution approach to global ocean modeling. *Ocean Modelling*, 69, 211–232, doi:10.1016/j.ocemod.2013.04.010.

Rosmond, T., J. Teixeira, M. Peng, T. Hogan, and R. Pauley, 2002: Navy Operational Global Atmospheric Prediction System (NOGAPS): Forcing for ocean models. *Oceanography*, 15(1), 99-108.

Saha, S. and Coauthors, 2010: The NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, 91, 1015-1057.

Saha, S. and Coauthors, 2014: The NCEP Climate Forecast System Version 2. *J. Climate*, 27, 2185-2208.

Schopf, P.S., and A. Lough, 1995: A reduced-gravity isopycnal ocean model: Hindcasts of El Niño. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 123, 2839–2863.

Scott, R.B., B.K. Arbic, E.P. Chassignet, A.C. Coward, M. Maltrud, A. Srinivasan, and A. Varghese, 2010: Total kinetic energy in four global eddying ocean circulation models and over 5000 current meter records. *Ocean Modelling*, 32, 157-169, doi:10.1016/j.ocemod.2010.01.005.

Smed, D. A., and Coauthors, 2014: Observed decline of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation 2004-2012. *Ocean Science*, 10(1), 29-38, doi:10.5194/os-10-29-2014

Thoppil, P.G., J.G. Richman and P.J. Hogan, 2011: Energetics of a global ocean circulation model compared to observations. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 38, L15607, doi:10.1029/2011GL048347.

Xu, X., E.P. Chassignet, W.E. Johns, W.J. Schmitz Jr., and E.J. Metzger, 2014: Intraseasonal to interannual variability of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation from eddy-resolving simulations and observations. *J. Geophys. Res.*, revised.

von Storch, J.-S., C. Eden, I. Fast, H. Haak, D. Hernandez-Deckers, E. Maier-Reimer, J. Marotzke, and D. Stammer, 2012: An estimate of the Lorenz energy cycle for the world ocean based on the STORM/NCEP simulation. *J. Phys. Oceanogr.*, 42(12), 2185-2205, doi:10.1175/JPO-D-12-079.1.